

REAFFIRMING FRIENDSHIP OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE  
FOR ALL PEOPLES OF THE WORLD, INCLUDING THE  
PEOPLES OF THE SOVIET UNION

JUNE 20, 1951.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. RIBICOFF, from the committee of conference, submitted the  
following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany S. Con. Res. 11]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 11) entitled "Concurrent resolution reaffirming the friendship of the American people for all the peoples of the world, including the peoples of the Soviet Union," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the House and agree to the same.

A. A. RIBICOFF,  
THURMOND CHATHAM,  
BROOKS HAYS,  
JOHN M. VORYS,  
FRANCES P. BOLTON,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

TOM CONNALLY,  
BRIEN McMAHON,  
ALEXANDER WILEY,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

## STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 11) reaffirming the friendship of the American people for all the peoples of the world, including the peoples of the Soviet Union, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the committee of conference and recommended in the accompanying conference report.

The House struck out all of the Senate concurrent resolution after the resolve clause and the preamble and inserted substitute amendments. The committee of conference has agreed upon the House amendments. The resolution, as agreed upon by the members of the committee of conference, reads:

Whereas the goal of the American people is now, and ever has been, a just and lasting peace; and

Whereas the deepest wish of our Nation is to join with all other nations in preserving the dignity of man, and in observing those moral principles which alone lend meaning to his existence; and

Whereas, in proof of this, the United States has offered to share all that is good in atomic energy, asking in return only safeguards against the evil in the atom; and

Whereas the Congress reaffirms its policy as expressed in law "to continue to exert maximum efforts to obtain agreements to provide the United Nations with armed forces as contemplated in the Charter and agreements to achieve universal control of weapons of mass destruction and universal regulation and reduction of armaments, including armed forces, under adequate safeguards to protect complying nations against violation and evasion"; and

Whereas this Nation has likewise given of its substance and resources to help those peoples ravaged by war and poverty; and

Whereas terrible danger to all free peoples compels the United States to undertake a vast program of armaments expenditures; and

Whereas we rearm only with reluctance and would prefer to devote our energies to peaceful pursuits: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),* That the Congress of the United States reaffirms the historic and abiding friendship of the American people for all other peoples, and declares—

That the American people deeply regret the artificial barriers which separate them from the peoples of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and which keep the Soviet peoples from learning of the desire of the American people to live in friendship with all other peoples, and to work with them in advancing the ideal of human brotherhood; and

That the American people believe the Soviet Government could advance the cause of peace immeasurably by removing those artificial barriers, thus permitting the free exchange of information between our peoples; and

That the American people and their Government desire neither war with the Soviet Union nor the terrible consequences of such a war; and

That, although they are firmly determined to defend their freedom and security, the American people welcome all honorable efforts to resolve the differences standing between the United States Government and the Soviet Government and invite the peoples of the Soviet Union to cooperate in a spirit of friendship in this endeavor; and

That the Congress request the President of the United States to call upon the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to acquaint the peoples of the Soviet Union with the contents of this resolution.

This resolution was initiated solely by the legislative branch of our Government. It sets forth in simple language an attitude that has characterized American policy since the inception of our Government. As a nation we have condemned tyrannous and oppressive governments; for those who have suffered under them we have always felt a deep sympathy. We have never engaged in a policy of damning those whose voices cannot be heard because of their master's voice.

We know that the Soviet philosophy is an aggressive one. The Politburo uses every opportunity to attack peace-loving nations by word and even by arms through its satellites. These activities, bordering so close to war, give us tremendous concern.

This resolution is not belligerent in word or spirit. It seeks to explain in explicit language the underlying attitudes that determine American foreign policy. If the artificial barriers between the Soviet-dominated peoples and the outside world could be lowered, if not leveled, and these ideas imparted to them, the committee is confident that present tensions could be immeasurably reduced.

As the elected representatives of the American people, we feel a particular responsibility in these critical days to do everything that will further the cause of peace. At the same time we wish to make known our sentiment that we do not seek peace at the expense of freedom and security.

This resolution seeks to convey these thoughts to all peoples, including those of the Soviet Union.

The purpose of this resolution is to ask the Soviet Government to lift the iron curtain so as to inform the Soviet people of the peaceful purposes of the American people and the American Government. Under our American system of freedom of expression, the position of the Soviet Union is always made available to the American people. At the same time, the Soviet Government which has complete control of its press and radio refuses to publish the truth about the peaceful aims and purposes of American foreign policy.

This is indeed the iron curtain in operation. It is without a rival as the world's greatest threat to peace.

The resolution touches the Soviet Government in its most vulnerable spot by inviting its peoples "to cooperate in a spirit of friendship" in an endeavor to resolve the differences between the United States Government and the Soviet Government.

Dictators fear nothing more than the unleashed wrath of their subjects. Any endeavor to separate the people from the rulers challenges the illusory popular base on which dictatorship rests. The Soviet Government is no exception to this age-old concept of tyranny.

An English-language broadcast from Moscow accused the resolution's sponsors of—

resorting to demagogical and hypocritical maneuvers and subterfuge, posing as men of peaceful aspirations whose only desire is to achieve peace and international cooperation.

The resolution's sponsors were accused of—

obviously trying to pull a fast one when they speak of settling differences between the American people and the Soviet Government.

The request to the President to make the contents of the resolution known to the peoples of the Soviet Union drew heavy fire from the broadcaster.

The authors of the resolution seek to contrast the Soviet Government with the Soviet people. The absurdity and duplicity of such an assertion is only too obvious. The Soviet Government is serving only the interests of the people. It enjoys the complete support and confidence of the people. The Soviet Government is firmly and persistently fighting for peace because it is thereby expressing the aspirations and defending the vital interests of the Soviet people.

Soviet reaction to the resolution is striking proof that the Soviet authorities fear an appeal to the rank and file of their citizens. It may well mark the first step in furthering a body of public opinion within the Soviet state that may check, if not counter, the Kremlin's policies.

The resolution challenges the Soviet Government by urging it to take a positive step toward the advancement of peace, namely, by removing the artificial barriers which block the free exchange of information between the peoples of the two countries.

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